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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 8, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta. If our merchants possessed a spark of fitting pride, they would assemble in mass meeting, and forward to Congress a statement of facts that would make Mr. Post Master General CAMPBELL's ear tingle. But apathy, on our part naturally enough begets indifference on that of the Government.

☞ We are under obligations to the Hon. J. PERKINS for interesting public documents.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

We deeply regret to perceive by a late publication from the Washington Monument Association, that the contributions towards this noble work have gradually declined until its progress is threatened with suspension, unless active and available means are adopted to avert such a calamity. The patriotic feeling of our citizens at large, ever since the commencement of the patriotic scheme of rearing a colossal monument to the memory of the Father of His Country was broached, has been disgracefully apathetic. In spite of reiterated appeals to their highest and holiest feelings, and in spite of the of the zealous labors of travelling and resident agents, the sums needed for the gradual prosecution of the enterprise have been collected in scanty and insufficient driblets—and the work of construction has consequently proceeded with a tardiness that should signally rebuke the inhospitality of the American people. But our patriotic fervor is venial when compared to the reprehensible and reckless supineness of Congress. That body is composed of individuals, every one of whom would think himself grievously injured were he taxed with want of patriotism, especially as one and all are in the habit of daily vaunting and ranting about liberty, our glorious institutions, the self-sacrificing devotion of our revolutionary sires, and other kindred topics such as usually compose the staple of Congressional oratory—Yet not one of these heroic patriots has had his interest in behalf of a grand monument designed to symbolize in perpetuo a nation's gratitude, stirred to the point of indicating him to submit a bill appropriating out of his surplus funds in the treasury a meagre contribution towards the great object. Our congressmen will waste months in idleness, and lavishly expend the revenue of the government on their mileage and per diem for doing nothing, but they will haggle for days over the just claim of some injured patriot to redress at the government, and will see the Washington monument, after attaining a height of over a hundred feet, begin to shed stand for want of resources, unless a solitary effort to extend the aid of the public treasury in the consummation of so patriotic an enterprise.

Some one says the association proposed as a plan to which considerable amounts would be collected, as a merely nominal individual expense, that at all elections a box should be placed at every precinct for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions. There can be no doubt that where this scheme universally adopted, substantial sums would be collected—in every State of the Union but at general elections take place once in four every year. The number of precincts must be immense—We suppose that in a small State like Louisiana there must be at least four or five hundred. In the Commonwealth of Virginia, for instance, there would be a thousand. Let this plan be adopted at the polls, and call the attention of every voter to the fact, that one citizen in a thousand would direct to the deposite of ten cents, when a large number would contribute ten times that amount. In this way Louisiana would annually contribute twenty times more to the cause of Washington than Virginia, or any other State or New York in which there are probably ten thousand election precincts, and to raise from twenty to fifty times as much as Virginia. In the manner every State would recommend, which in the aggregate would leave ample. A consistent and regular observance of this plan would, beyond all question, secure to the Association from two to three hundred thousand dollars per annum, enable it to dispense with agents, and thus avoid a heavy outlay and labor, and render the complete task of the monument within a moderate period in event of always exercising

There is reason to hold that this experienced fund would in Louisiana have proved sufficiently successful to have made it a well paying and interesting. We recollect that in November last, an apparitional twelve hundred dollars was obtained in New Orleans alone. An impromptu effort in a single evening—one which we personally took no pretty full note—but that substituted proper distributors will and that every public spirited and patriotic citizen would cheerfully aid in and we would suggest to the Inspectors of the attention of each voter and if the matter to the subject, so that non-voting cases is opportunity of giving his mite towards an object that would be dear sacred by every true heart in the Union. It is a reproach to our country that Mount Vernon, the nation's harvest relic, suffer the gentlemen who have undertaken to undertaken to erect a monument to Washington into the Federal city, to be begged and sought for alms, many all from those whose people and pleasure it should be opportunity to offer the required donation

By the mode we propose—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Italian Chemist, Professor of Hydrogen. It is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, but wonderful as it is, the production of which the formula is well known to all. The Extract of Hydrogen is for sale at 67 Walnut, Mr. Charres street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Saturday week, the 18th inst., Messrs BEARD and MAY will shall at auction a large amount of real estate, comprising the well known McCARTY plantation, situated at Carrollton, comprising twenty acres and admirably suited for market garden, or dairy, three choice lots of ground in the square bounded by Camp, St. Charles, St. Joseph and Delord streets, twelve lots in the square bounded by Conti, St. Louis, Levee and Chartres streets, with two well built stores in the Fourth District, in the square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Philip and First streets, well adapted for family residences—A fine property will be sold without limit or reserve, and upon easy and accommodating terms

☞ SEE THE TIME PIECE!!—The pieces to the Charleston papers dated the 2nd inst., state

There is a report current that the Wabash Beetle will be gone for three miles.

There is three days collection of passengers in Columbia—probably 150—and it there had no great intelligence, that a stranger was to put on letters Charleston and Wilmington, many would leave in the morning for Charleston.

The damage on the Charleston Road is slight. The train came down to day.

The mail train on the Greenville Road, went up to day

We have received no further particulars as to the damage on the Greenville road.

The extent of the damage to the South Carolina Road cannot be ascertained until the waters have subsided. The trestle work on a great portion of the swamp is supposed lymphed to be injured. An abundance of timber, however, has been collected, and a large force will go to work as soon as the waters shall have fallen, and the repairs will be completed in a short time.

We have received no definite intelligence as yet of the condition of the Wateree.

☞ The Pittsburg newspaper proprietors are about holding a meeting to combine against the abuse of the telegraphic wires.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

We received yesterday an Extra of the Mobile Tribune of Monday, containing exciting intelligence from Havana, brought to that city by the steamer Satellite, from Key West, the news having been taken to Key West from Havana by the U. S. steamer Corwin. The Tribune's extra is as follows:

The Black Warrior seized at Havana.

Our correspondent at Key West sends us the following important news from Havana. It was received by the steamer Satellite:

Important from Havana and Key West

KEY WEST, March 3.—The United States steamer Corwin, Lieut Craven, commander, arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock from Havana, which port she left on the evening of the 1st.

By this arrival we learn that the steamship Black Warrior had arrived at Havana on the morning of the first from Mobile. As has been customary with this boat, and all other United States mail steamers touching at Havana, with cargoes for other ports, she entered at the Custom-house in ballast, although she had 1000 bales of cotton on board, which was to be landed at New York.

Captain Bulloch sent his manifest—*no cargo—in ballast*—to the Customhouse Shortly after the Government official came on board and asked Captain Bulloch if that was his correct report. He replied that it was. He then went to the Customhouse, when the Collector asked him if that was his manifest, to which he returned the same answer as before. He now suspected that a plan had been laid to seize his ship for an infringement of the revenue, and taking out his watch remarked to the Collector, that according to the Spanish laws he had yet three hours to amend his manifest. He compared his time with that of the Collector, who at the same moment agreed that there was time to alter the report. Capt. B. then went to board his ship, and prepared a correct manifest.

But before the three hours were up the officers of the Customs came on board and seized the ship. Captain Bulloch immediately hauled down his color, and with his officers, passengers, crew and mail went on board the U. S. Steamship Fulton, Elliot Com. Waters, abandoning the ship and cargo to the Spanish Government.

On the 24th, lighters were sent alongside of the Black Warrior, and she was discharged of her cargo. The bales of cotton were subjected to a rigorous examination, every one being cut open, as it was suspected that they contained arms and munitions of war.

Capt. Watson offered to take the Black Warrior in tow and carry her outside the Moro, in spite of the resistance of the authorities, but Capt. Bulloch and the Agent, Mr. Tyng, would not consent, preferring to let the Government decide the legality of the seizure.

Immense excitement prevailed at Havana. It was reported that the authorities had given orders to detain the Corwin, as they suspected that Capt. Bulloch would take passage in her.

When the news came to the harbor, an immense crowd flocked to the wharves, and the flags of all the American vessels were raised as the passed by. Lieut. Watson and Bulloch accompanied Lieut. Craven on board the Corwin, and then took leave of her.

The guns of the Moro were pointed at the United States steamship Corwin as she went out, and the battlements bristled with armed men.

The Corwin was ordered by the American Consul to take despatches relating to the affair to the officials at Washington. She arrived at this port yesterday, and sailed at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Charleston.

This is one version of the story. Admitting it to be correct, the authorities of Havana have acted with signal disregard of justice. They might plead in defence of their conduct in the first instances that usage is not law, and that the incident of an ordinance at one time is no reason why it should be ever looked at another. But it is clear that the last act, the seizure of the vessel, is a flagrant violation of the treaty stipulations. Under any law, international or municipal, the seizure of the vessel for the offence of her commander, is a gross violation of the rights of the United States steamship Corwin as she was out, and the battlements bristled with armed men.

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